

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska,
 County of Douglas,
 Geo. B. Tschopp, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending July 1, 1893, was as follows:
 Sunday, June 27, 26,035
 Monday, June 28, 29,941
 Tuesday, June 29, 28,000
 Wednesday, June 30, 28,530
 Thursday, June 30, 28,530
 Friday, July 1, 28,530
 Saturday, July 2, 24,180
 Total, 185,156

SWORN TO before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of July, 1893.

J. P. Felt, Notary Public.

The Bee in Chicago.

The Daily and Sunday Bee is on sale in Chicago at the following places:
 Palmer hotel,
 Grand Pacific hotel,
 Auditorium hotel,
 Great Northern hotel,
 Dorchester hotel,
 Leland hotel,
 Wells B. Hotel, 150 State street.
 Files of The Bee can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds.

Average Circulation for June, 1893, 24,210

When President Cleveland talks of "the sordid struggle for unearned wealth," he is probably thinking of the disgraceful scramble for undeserved offices.

Mr. DeLoe Braids is only a straw man put up by the Barber asphalt gang to obstruct the street paving. Now let the city take the asphalt, reject the contract into the courts and relieve the city from paying exorbitant charges for repaving asphalt paved streets.

From the tone of his letter Senator Hill evidently imagined that Tammany's celebration of the Fourth of July was some kind of a democratic convention. His partisan utterances were in marked contrast to the broader and more dignified views expressed by President Cleveland.

The contest over the prohibition question in the forthcoming republican state convention in Iowa will be watched with interest by men of all parties in this state. It is to be hoped that the Iowa republicans will out asunder all ties that have bound them to the policy of prohibition.

Now that the festive Omaha footpad has added target practice to his list of midnight accomplishments, it stands every citizen in good stead to provide himself with a Gatling gun when compelled to be out late at night. When the business begin to shoot the footpads the citizens will become unpopular.

A list of sixty editors who have been appointed to office by the present administration has just been published. But while these offices range from a cabinet portfolio down to a postoffice none of their occupants ever became popularly known on account of their journalistic efforts or the prominence of their newspapers.

Partisan politics do not play a very prominent part in the organization of the German Reichstag, as is evinced by the proposed distribution of the offices. Herr von Levetzow, conservative, becomes president; Baron von Buel-Brenberg, clerical, first vice president; Prof. Marquandson, national liberal, second vice president. Marquandson is the editor of the standard handbook on public law.

GENERAL MANAGER HOLDREGE of the Burlington & Missouri railway thinks that the city has been estopped by a contract entered into in 1886 from ordering new viaducts or demanding the reconstruction of old ones without the consent of the railway officials. If Mr. Holdrege's views prove sound no further viaducts will ever be built in this city wherever the railways can withhold their consent.

STUDENTS as a class may have drawn upon themselves a certain odium by reason of their frequent hilarious celebrations, yet much of the disorderly conduct attributed to them is in reality due to outsiders who attach themselves to the student body. That this is again the case in the present outbreak in Paris is demonstrated by the report that not more than 10 per cent of the rioters are students in fact as well as in name.

THERE is not much independence to spare within the black walls of the state penitentiary, but the warden and the convicts seemed to enter fully into the spirit of Independence day. A minstrel performance by "home talent" is not often seen in a state's prison, and certainly is not in harmony with a convict's surroundings. But the celebration of the great day arranged by Warden Beemer may have a beneficial effect upon his wards. They ought to be the better for it.

THE corrected treasury report reduces the balance of trade against the United States for the last fiscal year to only about \$40,000,000. It was reported to be \$80,000,000. The error grew out of the fact that some of the imports had been invoiced on the depreciated paper of the countries from whence they came. For instance, the coffee imported from Brazil cost the United States in gold money millions less than the value assigned to it in the table of imports. The department has issued instructions requiring importers hereafter to present invoices showing the gold value of their imports.

THE REPUBLICAN ATTITUDE.

Senator Sherman said in a recent interview, in which he announced that he would vote for the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the law that bears his name, that he had informed the president and the secretary of the treasury that he will stand with them for a sound, safe, stable currency. Other prominent republicans have given a like assurance. Some time ago Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, in an address before the Commercial club of Boston, said in reference to the republican attitude: "Mr. Cleveland's administration will find no factious opposition. We stand by our principles. We do not for a moment admit that great questions of justice or of expediency can be settled in a single year, or can be determined by a single show of hands. But we will stay and support the arm of the president of the United States in all honest and lawful ways." Referring to the question of sound money the Massachusetts senator, who has the right to speak for his party, further said: "The president and the secretary of the treasury should find, and I believe will find, no stronger support and no safer counsel on this most important subject than among the leaders of the party with whom they differ politically." These utterances have been approved by the republican press of the country and they represent the sentiment of the masses of the party.

It is not from the republicans in congress that the administration will encounter opposition or obstruction to its efforts to improve the financial situation and to place the currency on a sound and safe basis. The men who are threatening to antagonize the policy of the president regarding silver, and if possible to defeat it, are members of the administration party. The most laborious and difficult task which the administration has had thus far is that of endeavoring to convert democrats to its financial views. As was said by Senator Sherman in the interview already referred to, Mr. Cleveland, in opposing silver, is fighting three-fourths of his party. Nobody knows this better than the president himself, and while the costly object lesson of distress and panic has doubtless influenced some members of the administration party to fall into line with it regarding silver, the policy it proposes cannot be successful in either the house or the senate without republican support. It is to the republicans in congress that the administration must look to sustain its efforts to restore confidence by placing the currency on a sound, safe and stable basis. It is fortunate for the country that the democratic majority is as great in the present congress as in the last, when a motion to consider the repeal of the silver purchase law was defeated in a house overwhelmingly democratic by a vote of 143 yeas to 152 nays—107 democratic votes being recorded against repeal.

There is every reason to expect that a large majority of the republicans in the Fifty-third congress will be found in favor of the repeal of the silver purchase act, or at any rate the vital clause of it which requires the treasury to buy monthly 4,500,000 ounces of silver, and that they will so vote. But they will not support as a condition of repeal the removal of the tax on state bank issues, which it is understood the administration is prepared to favor, and thus open the way for a restoration of the old state wildcat money. Such a remedy would be worse than the disease, and if the party in control of the government can offer or accept no other and better plan for supplying a currency the republicans in congress will be justified in opposing any change. The republican party has always stood firmly for a sound and stable currency. During the period in which it controlled the financial policy of the country we have had such a currency. Its attitude in this respect has not changed, and the party can be depended upon to keep its financial record unimpaired and unimpaired.

AVOIDABLE ACCIDENTS.

The annual recurrence of Independence day brings with it a series of distressing accidents resulting from negligence for which no possible excuse can be offered. The number of fatal catastrophes this year has been marked throughout the whole country. In Omaha it has been particularly large and indicates a spirit of recklessness which is dangerous to life and property. It is impossible for any rational person to view this incalculable loss as altogether unavoidable. While it is perhaps true that accidents will often happen in spite of the greatest precaution, the exercise of a little prudence or common sense on the part of those celebrating the Fourth would remove the causes of many a calamity.

There are numerous ways for a man to show his joy at the birth of the republic. Some of these are reasonable and appropriate. Others are senseless and almost criminally culpable. Especially in large cities do we find that the density of population and the proximity of houses to one another demand that some restrictions be placed upon the unlimited license to set off fireworks. Certain pyrotechnic displays are altogether harmless in themselves and if conducted by competent persons can occasion no serious objections. But to allow the indiscriminate use of loaded firearms, to entrust cannon crackers to small boys to scatter firebrands in the midst of frame buildings is simply inviting accident and ought to be suppressed by the city authorities. The latter have ample power vested in them for this purpose by the ordinances now in force in this city. Section 29 of chapter 42 reads:

If any person shall unnecessarily discharge any firearm, or shoot off any firecracker, or other fireworks, or shall light or throw any fire ball or cracker in said city, without permission of the mayor, such person so doing shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$30. The city council may by resolution suspend the operation of the above provision of this section on the Fourth of July or any other day of public rejoicing.

No one has heard of any one applying to the mayor for permission to make a display of fireworks. No one has seen any resolution of the city council suspending this ordinance for the Fourth of

July just passed. People have simply assumed that no such regulation existed and the police authorities have utterly failed to carry out its provisions. It may be late to call attention to this fact at the present moment after the accidents have occurred. Yet it is well that the responsibility should be placed where it belongs. The council should never suspend that part of the ordinance relating to the discharge of firearms, and they should call upon the police to explain why they have not arrested all who have unnecessarily fired guns or revolvers. Only in this way can they be brought to a sense of duty and induced to prevent the useless loss of life in the future.

THE TAMMANY CELEBRATION.

The features in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of independence by the Tammany society which will attract most attention are the epistolary utterances of President Cleveland and Senator Hill. As everybody knows there is no feeling of personal cordiality between these distinguished democratic leaders, and it has been quite generally understood that there is little harmony in their views as to the policies which the party should adopt, and particularly the financial policy. Some light upon this may be gained by a careful reading of the letter of Senator Hill.

The letter of Mr. Cleveland is not very striking. It is brief for such an occasion and seems rather perfunctory. What it says is sufficiently well said, but it lacks the spirit and virility to make a strong impression. It is somewhat platitudinous, and there is absent from it anything like a timely keynote, such as it would seem the existing conditions should have inspired. But Mr. Cleveland is not in very hearty sympathy with Tammany and besides he has a great deal to occupy his attention, considerations which will sufficiently explain why he did not make his contribution to the literature of Independence day more elaborate and impressive. The letter of Senator Hill is not much more extended, but it is very much more pointed and vigorous. It really contains something in the nature of a "key-note," and it is one that will strike melodiously upon the ear of the president. No reading between the lines of the senator's letter is necessary to discover that he intended to rebuke the president for not having sooner seen the supreme importance of the financial question and for having sought, until the realization of its precedence was forced upon him, to subordinate it to the tariff. Neither can there be any doubt of the purpose of Senator Hill to discredit the policy of the administration regarding silver. He plainly implies that that policy is one of expediency only, and that it does not contemplate the establishment of a permanent financial system. He in effect characterizes it as weak and vacillating. The senator leaves no doubt as to his position, and indeed it is in favor of free bimetallic coinage. He would return to "the sound principles of our fathers" without any "temporary expedients and questionable compromises," which means that he would have gold and silver coined at the mints on equal terms.

Senator Hill is one of the democrats in congress whom the administration has to fear. He will vote for the repeal of the Sherman act, but he will insist that in abandoning the purchase of silver by the government there shall be legislation looking to giving that metal a larger recognition in the money of the country. He is to be reckoned among the firmest and most uncompromising champions of free coinage and as such he is very likely to prove troublesome to the administration. The letter of Senator Hill to Tammany will not be read by Mr. Cleveland with unmixed satisfaction.

Now that Mitchell and Corbett have signed an agreement to fight before the Columbian Athletic club at Roby, Ind., for the world's heavyweight championship and a purse of \$45,000, some of the Chicago papers are denouncing the legislature and governor of that state for the pernicious law that will prevent the authorities from interfering. They point out that since Indiana has assumed to license prize fighting within her borders, Chicago, in this instance, must bear the odium of its attendant evils. Roby is just a few miles from the city across the state line, and the little Indiana village can only be a meeting place while the fight is going on. The complaint is that Chicago will be overrun with the disreputable that have become intolerable in New Orleans. What most forcibly strikes the impartial observer at this distance is this spasmodic exhibition of indignation against the presence of a disreputable element in that city, and that she should insist Indiana must relieve her of the full burden of public censure. The public had not supposed Chicago sensitive on the score of reputation.

THE OUTLOOK FOR INTERNATIONAL Bimetallism.

President Andrews of Brown university, one of the recognized authorities in monetary matters and an ardent advocate of international bimetallism, has had the fitness to oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver in Colorado itself, the very stronghold of the silverites. President Andrews is a delegate to the international monetary conference and worked hard last winter to induce the representatives of the European countries to come to some agreement with the United States respecting the coinage laws. But he has no sympathy for the movement which seeks to have this country attempt to support the burden of silver depreciation alone and unaided. The adoption of free coinage would of course drive gold to a premium and practically place us upon a silver basis. Once on a silver basis, the United States, he thinks, would become the leader of the great silver using nations, but at the same time would be still further separated from commerce with the countries of continental Europe. The gain would be problematical; the loss inevitable.

As a consequence, President Andrews, in this Colorado Springs address of July 4, disparages any attempt to secure a free coinage law at present and returns to his first choice, namely, international bimetallism. To secure this, he wants the immediate repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law in order to compel the European nations to come around to his way of thinking. "By dropping silver for the time being and joining in the struggle for gold," he says, "we shall precipitate in Europe another fall of prices so aggravated that the most obtuse banker of Lombard street will have to admit that gold cannot be taken as the sole international money." This might sound very well coming from some one other than President Andrews, but it is not quite so charitable as we would be led to expect from a doctor of divinity and the head of a great university. If such an aggravated fall of prices were to be expected to result from ceasing to purchase silver for the United States treasury, we ought to act slowly and exhaust every possible means before attempting to force Europe to an agreement with an industrial shock which would necessarily react to our own injury. It seems rather hasty to conclude that

the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act will bring such disastrous consequences to European industry. It would undoubtedly remove an obstacle that has been hampering trade and commerce in this country and would restore confidence from the very fact that a temporizing policy had given way to a permanent plan. The return of confidence and a favorable turn in foreign trade might bring the continental nations to a more yielding attitude toward the wishes of the United States, but to expect the speedy consummation of an international monetary agreement, much as it may be desired, does not seem warranted by the existing outlook.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

From all the information that we have been able to obtain concerning the postponement of the decision by the supreme court of the paving injunction case until the first week in September, we are convinced that the responsibility is wholly with the city attorney. When Mr. Connell entered into stipulation with the attorney employed by the asphalt contractor to permit a brief to be filed on Monday he certainly must have known that he was giving the city's case away. Mr. Connell knew that the court would adjourn its term on Monday and would not reconvene until September. He knew that the court was willing to give its decision before it adjourned, providing the arguments were all in before adjournment. He knew that the effect of the stipulation with the attorney on the other side would be to put the case over, and thus paralyze public works in Omaha in the midst of a season of commercial depression.

It also transpires that the justices of the supreme court would gladly have served the interests of this city by holding over another day if City Attorney Connell had made an application for such action. But Mr. Connell evidently desired otherwise, and he is justly responsible for the consequences. Whatever may be his private interests, his duty to the city and to the people of Omaha was plain. Mr. Connell may have wanted to postpone the paving of some streets upon which he owns real estate, but that does not palliate the surrender of the city's interests.

Not an insignificant practical result of the World's fair has already been to direct a new attention to the problem of an available waterway from Chicago to the Atlantic as well as to the Gulf of Mexico. A day or two ago a steam yacht of very light draught of course, arrived in that city direct from New Orleans. This vessel ascending the Mississippi, passed up the Illinois river and finally entered the Chicago river through the Illinois and Michigan canal. The Spanish caravels are now making their way from the Atlantic coast through the St. Lawrence river and the lower lakes. There is also the viking ship coming the same route from Norway. The main drainage channel now being constructed will connect Chicago with the Illinois river, and as comparatively small improvements would make the Illinois navigable for boats of ten or twelve foot draught, it is difficult to understand why the state or the people themselves do not get to work and complete the enterprise instead of calling upon and waiting for the national government to undertake the task. The problem of a waterway to the Atlantic, however, is a matter of more national import, and it is not surprising that Chicago has done nothing in that direction. It should be looked to, however.

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That the new German Parliament should be convened on the Fourth of July is undoubtedly a mere accident. It is, however, significant as an evidence of constitutionalism. Dictatorial as the German emperor may be in minor matters, the constitution under which he holds his office forbids him to govern in time of peace without two houses of parliament, except during the dissolution of the Reichstag. The reopening of Parliament means the subjection of the emperor to the will of the people.

Iowa gave Benjamin Harrison a plurality of 22,000 last November, but on the same day the democratic anti-prohibition candidate for governor was elected by a plurality of 8,200. A contemplation of those significant figures ought to convey a much needed lesson to the rule or ruin prohibition faction in the republican ranks of that state. Iowa is safely a republican state when artificial political issues are eliminated from the campaign.

The democrats of the house may derive satisfaction from the fact that there is no patent on Tom Reed's rules if they wish to apply them.

The Path of Safety.
 Globe-Democrat.
 The further the democratic party gets away from the Chicago platform the better its chances will be of avoiding the breakers which lie before it.

Disposing of Train Robbers.
 Kansas City Times.
 The courts of Missouri and Nebraska have simultaneously set the pace for train robbers at fifteen years in the state penitentiaries.

There has been a plentiful crop of brigandage sown within the last few weeks, but the harvest has commenced, and many thieves will be gathered in. Let the good work go on.

A Voice from the Graves.

Chicago Tribune.
 Ex-Senator John P. Henderson of Missouri crawls out from under the rubbish to stalk a stone at the silver procession as it passes. The ex-senator came very close to being forgotten.

Invoking Calamity.

Kansas City Star.
 The proposition to call an extra session of the Kansas legislature to furnish seed wheat is making light of a serious matter. Kansas is not disposed to invoke avoidable calamities. The hand of Providence is heavy enough. Eastern Kansas can furnish western Kansas with all the seed wheat that is wanted; but, in mercy's name, no extra session of the legislature!

Is Wise Legislation Possible?

New York Times.
 In his royal extra session proclamation Mr. Cleveland says that our "present perilous condition" is the result of a financial policy embodied in unwise laws. Of course we shall have some wise and prudent legislation when the wild-eyed southern inflationists, rampant socialists and democratic corn-stalk financiers get together in Washington in August.

Touching the Golden String.

Philadelphia Record.
 The stock of gold in Great Britain is about one-third as large as that of the United States, and yet Great Britain manages to carry on a business vastly in excess of that of the United States, all done on a gold basis. It seems to most and to all that the enormous credit of the continent of the bimetallicists that there is not gold enough in the world to do the business of the world.

Death of a Brave Man.

Washington Star.
 Admiral Tryon died like a brave man. This will be remembered to his credit, even if it should definitely appear that he was his misfortune. He paid the penalty of his mistake, but the memory of the many who suffered, although blameless, will prevent his error from being completely forgotten. It is to be regretted that he was not as careful as he was brave.

Britain's Industrial gloom.

Philadelphia Ledger.
 The English industrial situation is pervaded by gloom. Financial reversions and general depression have resulted in reduced wages and thrown thousands out of employment. It is now feared that the coal miners, said to number 400,000, may strike. As a result of the efforts of their employers to reduce compensation 25 per cent, the men have rejected a proposal for arbitration and have declared that they will go on strike. Strikes are always baneful and usually end in the utter defeat of the employees. Wise heads should consider a resort to arbitration.

No Friends of His.

New York Sun.
 This is from a republican newspaper, the Press of this city.

There are friends of Mr. Cleveland who say he will be put in nomination again. No, they are not friends of Mr. Cleveland's. The parasites or toadies who assume that Mr. Cleveland cherishes in secret a purely personal ambition to distinguish himself above all Washington politicians, broken off Lincoln and Grant by claiming and holding for twelve years the office to which they were elected for eight years only, can hardly be described as friends of the president.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

A hall stone broke through the roof of the depot at Bladen, Webster county.

Col. Geo. Jackson, fair war, he held at Hartington September 26, 27 and 28.

Mrs. Mary Jackson of Oconto has become insane and is now in charge of the Custer county board.

The stone of the German Evangelical church at Western has been laid with impressive ceremonies.

While shooting at a chicken, a son of O. W. McKinder, a farmer living near Lyons, shot his father through the leg with a .22 caliber rifle. The wounded man will recover.

The Burlington eastbound passenger train was running late near the western state line by running into an open switch. The engineer and passengers were slightly hurt.

A vein of coal has been discovered on a Richardson county farm located near Barada, and a shaft is to be sunk on a prospecting tour. For fifteen years coal mines have been reported south of Hamblin in that county and for many years coal was taken out at Rulo in small quantities.

A Plattsmouth dealer shipped a hog of 400 lbs. to a customer over in Iowa last week, and several days later he received word that his goods were there subject to his orders, as the man had quit business and gone to a Keosauqua institute. The Iowa "drugist" is an uncertain quantity.

George H. Everett, the Grand Island veteran who stopped a runaway horse some time ago, thus preventing the animal from dashing into a crowd of school children, was presented with a fine gold headed cane by his comrades of the Grand Army post as a token of their appreciation of his heroism.

Mark Adkins is in jail at Holdrege awaiting trial on a charge of burglarizing a store at Atlantic. Adkins had been recently warned to leave Alma, but after an absence of three weeks he returned there and was put to work on the streets. His crime was committed during his brief trip, and he was located him at Alma and took him to the Phelps county jail.

Cent City has an efficient fire department, but it hasn't force enough to squirt a stream of water into the moon. Still that's what it was called on to do the other night. The night policeman had evidently been asleep or else was indulging in a walking dream, and when he saw the effulgent rays of old Luna streaming through the grist mill windows, he thought the whole structure was ablaze. So he hurried to give the alarm and the midnight air resounded with the clanging call for help to extinguish the flames. The moon still shone and a second alarm pealed forth from the fire tower and soon the whole town was awake and people, half dressed, were hurrying to the rescue. The cry of the policeman, "On to the mill," was taken up, and the rush of people to the scene of the "conflagration" continued until fully 1,000 people had arrived and watched the moon slowly sink to rest in the western heavens.

Endeavorers Reach Montreal.

Montreal, July 5.—Special trains are arriving from various parts of the United States with delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention. The first session will be held tonight.

THE GRADUATE.

Brooklyn Life.
 "You are old, Father World," cried the graduate.

"But for one of your age and size, I feel it is only my duty to state to you that you are not uncommonly wise."

"That I'm aged," replied Father World, "it is true."

"And not very wise I agree."

"Don't think I'm fair for a scholar like you to abuse an old fossil like me?"

Said the youth: "I refer not to college degrees."

Or that one craves in his skull. I complain not because you are lacking in these. But because you're so awfully dull!"

"Have studied you now I should think more or less."

"For twenty-one years, and I know you right through and through, and I can but confess."

"You are really, confoundedly slow."

Said the World: "My dear sir, you are right, there is no crime."

"Like dullness—henceforth I will try to be clever—forgive me! I'm taking your time."

"Perhaps we'll meet later! Goodbye!"

LATER.
 "You are cold, Father World, and harden'd frost."

"Cried the young man, "and wondrous wise. And for any offensive remarks of my youth I beg to apologize."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL JAGGERY.

New York Tribune: It is difficult to think of the old state of South Carolina standing behind a bar and dispensing plain and mixed drinks.

Washington Post: Meanwhile, however, South Carolina presents the strangest spectacle that has ever been witnessed in this free country since our fathers first began to realize what human liberty means.

Concinnati Commercial: Thanks to the Evans dispensary law, it is not the governor, but the entire male population of North Carolina that are now in a position to observe that "it is a long time between drinks."

New York Tribune: A sentimental South Carolina girl wrote to her lover, "Drink to me only with thine eyes." He was a plain, matter-of-fact chap, and he wrote back that there was no provision for his doing so under the new law. It is understood that the engagement is off.

Chicago Record: In guarding the state's interest fifty spears are employed, and these are given authority to search any place where they may suspect that liquor is being unlawfully sold. It is not to be expected that the people of the state will take kindly to such official inquiries, based only upon suspicion.

Kansas City Times: The new law is not a result of a tidal wave of popular feeling for it is simply an expedient for replenishing a depleted exchequer. As liquor can be purchased in large quantities only, it can hardly be a success from a prohibition standpoint. For what manner of South Carolinian is he who will leave a gallon jug unemptied when once the corn-cob from its neck is pulled?

New York Times: The state may be able to carry on the liquor business and make money out of it, but it cannot maintain and protect a monopoly in it, and the new system is more likely to be injurious than beneficial to the cause of temperance among the people. It is worthy of the preposterous aggravation of wild vagaries which the Tillamans of South Carolina call a "policy." It will make a laughing stock of the proud old state.

TICKLEME TRIFLES.

Dallas News: About the best point one can give to a swift young man is a period.

Atlanta Constitution: First Wave—You're blowing like you were tired? Second Wave—I am! I don't climb so high to reach that bathing suit.

Washington Star: "You'll notice," said Uncle Eben, "that a man that hates work most always will not quit until he is tired to turn any kind of an opinion."

Troy Press: The young stereotype's first impressions of the business are seldom his best.

Philadelphia Record: "I'm better off," buzzed the fly as he tried to break away from the fly paper.

Indianapolis Journal: She—but you have no reason to be jealous of me; you know you love me.

He—Reason? Reason? I dispensed with my reason entirely when I fell in love with you.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Always put your best foot forward," especially if the fellow has really wronged you.

Yonkers Statesman: Two artists got mad at each other and fought last night. It was declared a "draw."

Rechercher Democrat: A chicken ought to make a good guide. At least it knows considerable about the lay of the land.

Buffalo Courier: Just now the best of men are willing to put up with such cold comfort as a well stocked larder affords.

THE WILD WEST.
 Push.
 She bade him farewell and whispered "Go."

And she showed no sign of fear.
 To me like this, 'tis better so:
 So her eye kept back the tear.

Then she knew her last day had just passed,
 As the guard of the deadwood mail,
 Where the savage red man lay in the grass,
 And the arrows would fall like hail.

Then the light, the flight, the answering shot,
 She struggled, the race for life—
 Yet she saw him go and faltered not,
 And she was his promised wife.

For them both was an end of any thing;
 And if you the truth must know,
 He was 'Cal, the Cowboy King,
 And she was Cook for the show.